



TREATMENT COMPRISING WATER- AND OIL-REPELLENT AGENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a treatment for
5 imparting excellent water-repellency and oil-repellency to
a textile. A method of the present invention is
particularly useful for a carpet.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hitherto, various treatment methods have been proposed
in order to impart water-repellency, oil-repellency and
soil releasability to a textile such as a carpet. For
example, a process (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as
10 "Exhaust process") of treating a textile comprising
decreasing a pH of a treatment liquid, applying the
treatment liquid to the textile, thermally treating the
textile with steam, washing the textile with water, and
dehydrating the textile is proposed.
15

A method comprising the Exhaust process is proposed in
20 U.S. Patent Nos. 5,073,442, 5,520,962, 5,516,337 and
5,851,595 and International Publication WO 98/50619.

U.S. Patent No. 5,073,442 discloses a method of
treating a textile, comprising conducting an Exhaust
process by using a water- and oil-repellent agent
25 comprising a fluorine-containing compound, a formaldehyde

condensation product and an acrylic polymer. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,520,962 and 5,851,595 disclose a method of treating a carpet, comprising conducting an Exhaust process by using a fluorine-containing compound and an acrylic polymeric binder. U.S. Patent No. 5,516,337 discloses a method of treating a textile, comprising conducting an Exhaust process by using a fluorine-containing water- and oil-repellent agent and a metal compound such as aluminum sulfate. International Publication WO 98/50619 discloses a method of treating a carpet, comprising conducting an Exhaust process by using a fluorine-containing water- and oil-repellent agent and a salt such as a magnesium salt.

JP-A-6-49319 (corresponding to U.S. Patent No. 5,346,949) discloses a fluorine-containing aqueous water- and oil-repellent composition comprising a fluorine-containing polymer and a cationic water-soluble polymer. However, the use of an Exhaust process is not described and a substrate treated with said composition is poor in water repellency and oil repellency.

Hitherto, when the Exhaust process is performed according to the above-mentioned methods, sufficiently high adherence rate of water- and oil-repellent agent and excellent water- and oil-repellency cannot be obtained.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to give a textile which has a high adherence rate of a water- and oil-repellent agent and which is excellent in water-repellency and oil-repellency, when the textile is treated with the water- and oil-repellent agent by an Exhaust process.

The present invention provides a method of producing a treated textile, comprising steps of:

- 10 (1) preparing a treatment liquid comprising a water- and oil-repellent agent which comprises at least one fluorine-containing compound selected from the group consisting of a fluorine-containing polymer and a fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound,
 - 15 (2) adjusting pH of the treatment liquid to at most 7,
 - (3) applying the treatment liquid to a textile,
 - (4) treating the textile with steam, and
 - (5) washing the textile with water and dehydrating the textile,
- 20 wherein the water- and oil-repellent agent or the treatment liquid comprises a water-soluble cationic polymer.

The procedure used in the present invention is an Exhaust process which comprises decreasing pH of a treatment liquid comprising a water- and oil-repellent agent, applying a treatment liquid to a textile, thermally

treating the textile, washing the textile with water, and dehydrating the textile.

In the step (1) of the method of the present invention, the treatment liquid comprising the water- and oil-repellent agent, which is applied to the textile, is prepared. The treatment liquid comprising the water- and oil-repellent agent may be in the form of a solution or an emulsion, particularly an aqueous emulsion.

The treatment liquid may contain a stain blocking agent in addition to the water- and oil-repellent agent comprising at least one fluorine-containing compound selected from the group consisting of the fluorine-containing polymer or the fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound.

The stain blocking agent preferably includes a phenol/formaldehyde condensate, an acrylic polymer and a mixture of the phenol/formaldehyde condensate and the acrylic polymer. Examples of the phenol/formaldehyde condensate include a sulfonated phenol resin. Examples of the acrylic polymer include a methacrylic acid-based polymer, for example, a homopolymer of methacrylic acid, and a copolymer of methacrylic acid such as methacrylic acid/butyl methacrylate copolymer and a methacrylic acid copolymer containing styrene. The amount of the stain blocking agent may be, for example from 0 to 1,000 parts by

weight, particularly from 1 to 500 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the fluorine-containing polymer.

In the step (2) in the method of the present invention, pH of the treatment liquid is brought to at most 7. The pH of the treatment liquid is for example at most 5, e.g. at most 4, particularly at most 3, especially at most 2. The pH can be decreased by addition of an acid such as an aqueous solution of citraconic acid and an aqueous solution of sulfamic acid to the treatment liquid.

In the step (3) of the method of the present invention, the treatment liquid is applied to the textile. The water- and oil-repellent agent can be applied to a substrate to be treated (that is, the textile) by known procedures. The application of the treatment liquid can be conducted by immersion, spraying and coating. Usually, the treatment liquid is diluted with an organic solvent or water, and is adhered to surfaces of the substrate by a well-known procedure such as an immersion coating, a spray coating and a foam coating to a fabric (for example, a carpet cloth), a yarn (for example, a carpet yarn) or an original fiber. If necessary, the treatment liquid is applied together with a suitable crosslinking agent, followed by curing. It is also possible to add mothproofing agents, softeners, antimicrobial agents, flame retardants, antistatic agents, paint fixing agents, crease-proofing agents, etc. to the

treatment liquid. The concentration of the water- and oil-repellent agent active component (that is, at least one fluorine-containing compound selected from the group consisting of the fluorine-containing polymer and the fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound) in the treatment liquid contacted with the substrate may be from 0.01 to 10 % by weight, for example from 0.05 to 10 % by weight, based on the treatment liquid.

In the step (4) of the method of the present invention, 10 the textile is thermally treated. The thermal treatment can be conducted by applying a steam (for example, 90 to 110°C) to the textile under a normal pressure for e.g., 10 seconds to 20 minutes.

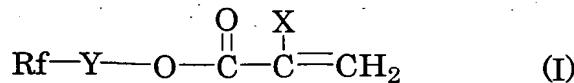
In the step (5) of the method of the present invention, 15 the textile is washed with water and dehydrated. The thermally treated textile is washed with water at least once. Then, in order to remove excess water, the textile is dehydrated by a usual dehydration procedure such as a centrifuging and vacuuming procedure.

20 After the step (5), the textile can be dried.

The fluorine-containing polymer may be a polymer comprising a repeating unit derived from a fluoroalkyl group-containing monomer such as a fluoroalkyl group-containing (meth)acrylate, a fluoroalkyl group-containing maleate or fumarate, or a fluoroalkyl group-containing

urethane.

The fluoroalkyl group-containing monomer may be, for example, of the formula:



wherein X is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a iodine atom, CFX^1X^2 group (in which X^1 and X^2 are a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or a iodine atom), a cyano group, a linear or branched fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted benzyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group,

Y is an aliphatic group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aromatic group or cycloaliphatic group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{R}^1)\text{SO}_2-$ group (in which R¹ is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms) or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OY}^1)\text{CH}_2-$ group (in which Y¹ is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group),

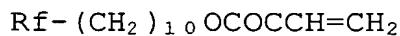
Rf is a linear or branched perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms.

In the formula (I), the Rf group is preferably a perfluoroalkyl group. The carbon number of the Rf group is from 1 to 21, particularly from 1 to 20, especially from 1 to 6, for example 1 to 4. The specific examples of the Rf

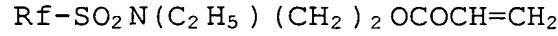
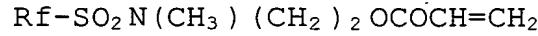
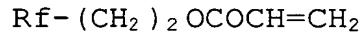
group are $-CF_3$, $-CF_2CF_3$, $-CF_2CF_2CF_3$, $-CF(CF_3)_2$, $-CF_2CF_2CF_2CF_3$, $-CF_2CF(CF_3)_2$, $-C(CF_3)_3$, $-(CF_2)_4CF_3$, $(CF_2)_2CF(CF_3)_2$, $-CF_2C(CF_3)_3$, $-CF(CF_3)CF_2CF_2CF_3$, $-(CF_2)_5CF_3$, $-(CF_2)_3CF(CF_3)_2$, $-(CF_2)_4CF(CF_3)_2$, $-(CF_2)_7CF_3$, $-(CF_2)_5CF(CF_3)_2$, $-(CF_2)_6CF(CF_3)_2$, $-(CF_2)_9CF_3$ and the like.

Y is an aliphatic group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, an aromatic group or cycloaliphatic group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, a $-CH_2CH_2N(R^1)SO_2-$ group (in which R^1 is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms) or a $-CH_2CH(OY^1)CH_2-$ group (in which Y^1 is a hydrogen atom or an acetyl group). The aliphatic group is preferably an alkylene group (having particularly 1 to 4, for example 1 or 2 carbon atoms). The aromatic group or cycloaliphatic group may be substituted or unsubstituted.

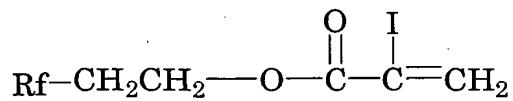
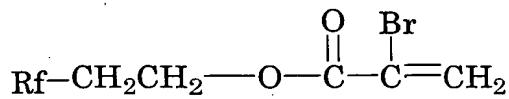
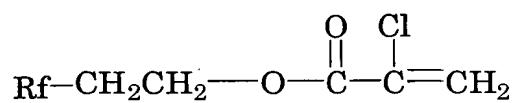
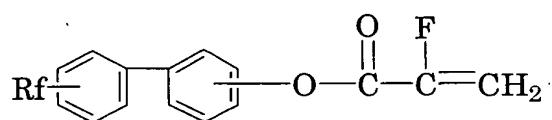
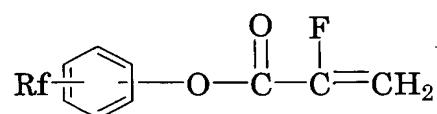
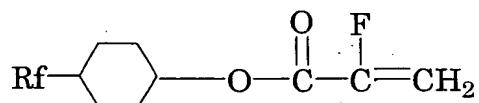
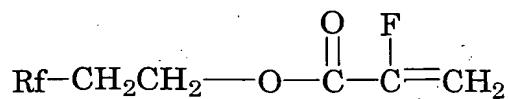
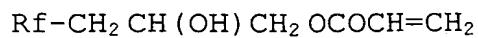
Examples of the fluorine-containing monomer are as follows:

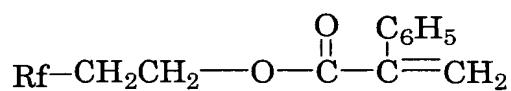
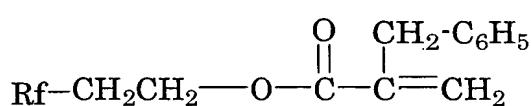
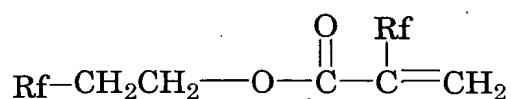
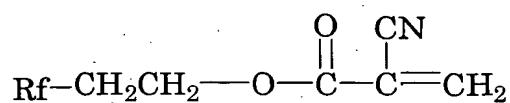
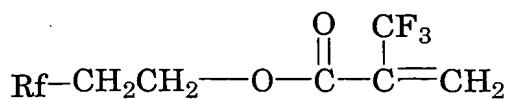


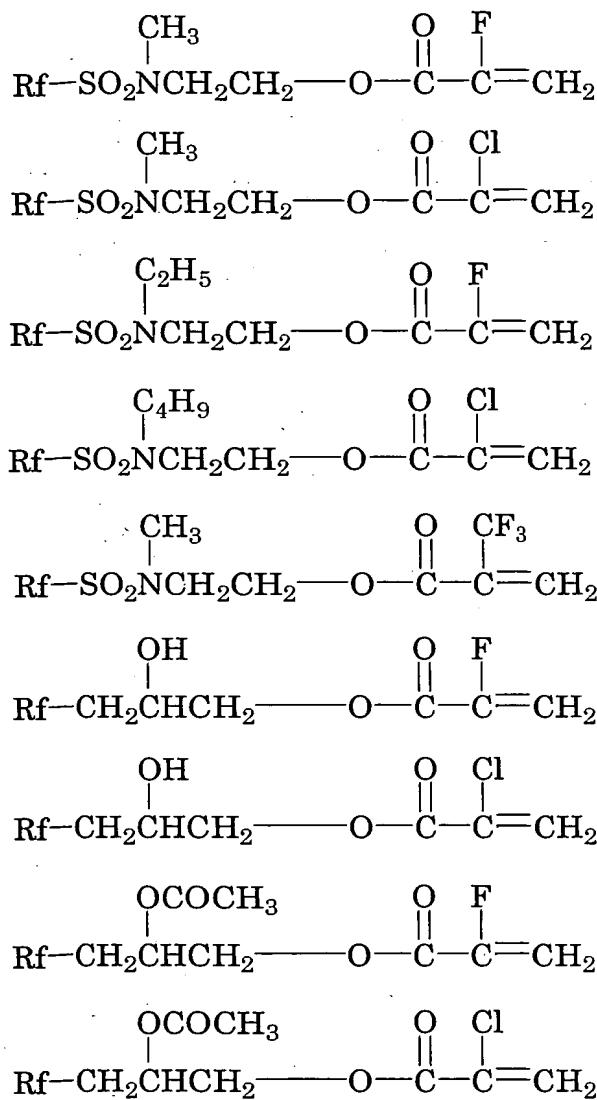
20 $Rf-CH_2OCOC(CH_3)=CH_2$



25 $Rf-CH_2CH(OCOCH_3)CH_2OCOC(CH_3)=CH_2$

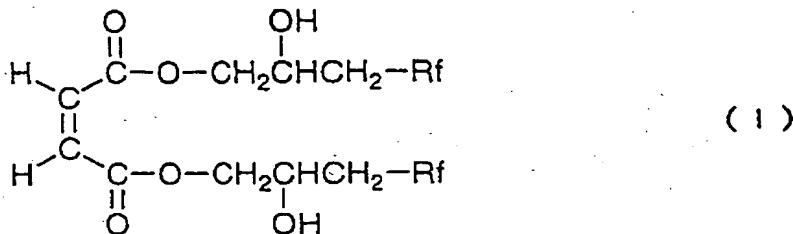






wherein Rf is a linear or branched perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms.

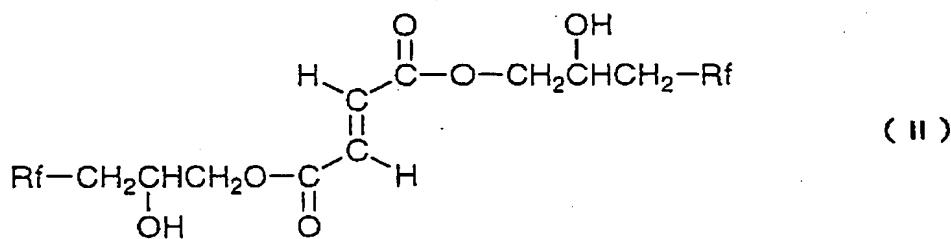
The fluorine-containing maleate or fumarate deriving the fluorine-containing polymer include, for example, an OH-containing fluorine-containing maleate represented by the formula:



wherein Rf is a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms;

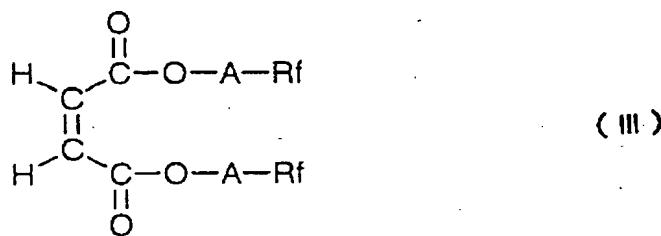
an OH-containing fluorine-containing fumarate represented by the formula:

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wherein Rf is a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms;

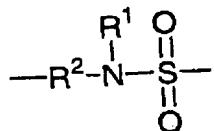
10 a fluorine-containing maleate represented by the formula:



wherein Rf is a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms;

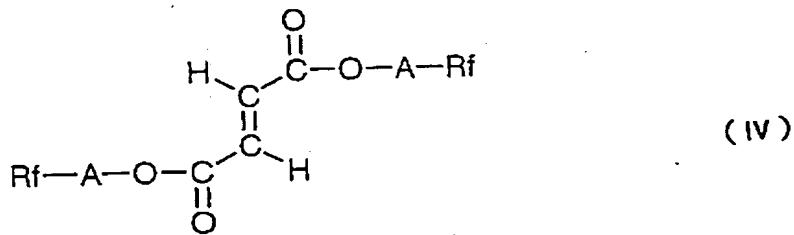
A is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,
or

5



(R¹ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R² is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms); and

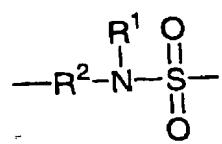
10 a fluorine-containing fumarate represented by the formula:



wherein Rf is a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms;

A is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

15 or

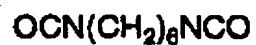
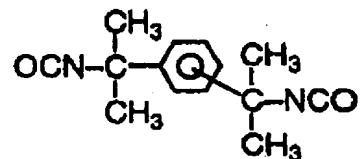
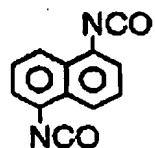
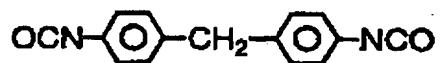
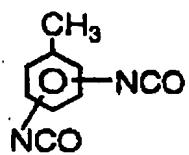


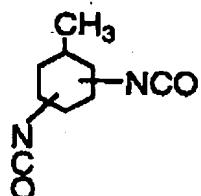
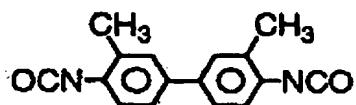
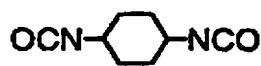
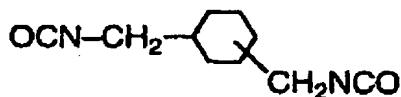
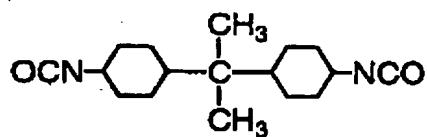
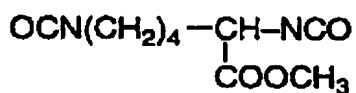
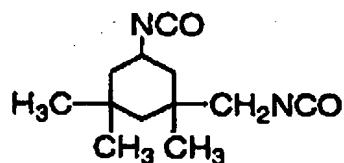
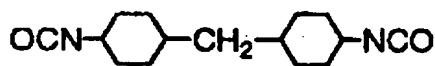
(R^1 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R^2 is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms).

5 The fluoroalkyl group-containing urethane monomer deriving the fluorine-containing polymer can be prepared by reacting:

- (a) a compound having at least two isocyanate groups,
- (b) a compound having one carbon-carbon double bond and at 10 least one hydroxyl group or amino group, and
- (c) a fluorine-containing compound one hydroxyl group or amino group.

Examples of the compound (a) include the followings:





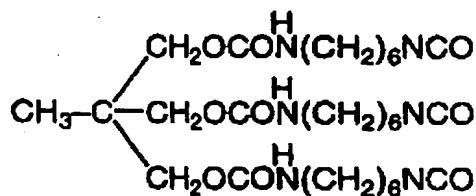
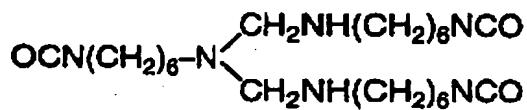
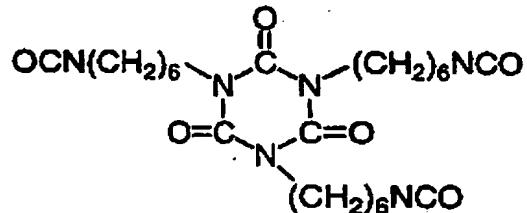
The compound (a) is preferably a diisocyanate.

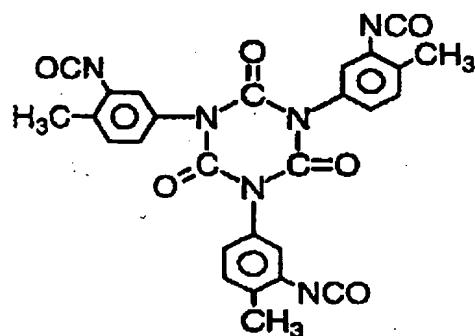
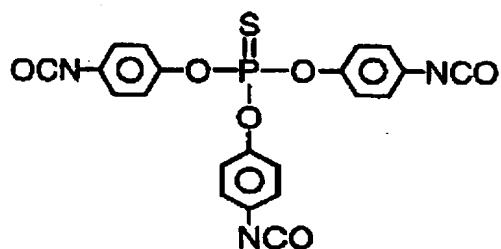
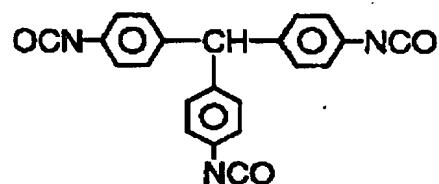
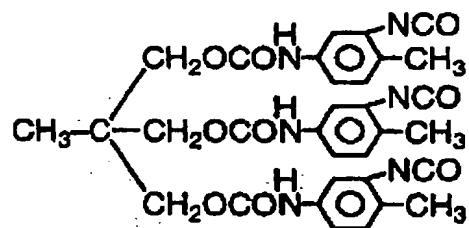
5 However, a triisocyanate and a polyisocyanate can be also

used for the reaction.

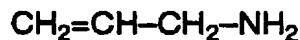
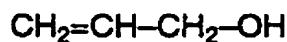
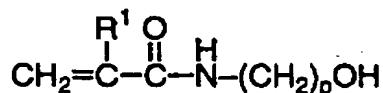
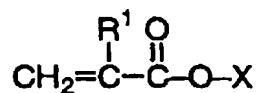
For example, a trimer of diisocyanate, polymeric MDI (diphenylmethane diisocyanate) and an adduct of diisocyanate with a polyhydric alcohol such as trimethylol propane, trimethylol ethane and glycerol can be also used for the reaction.

Examples of the triisocyanate and the polyisocyanate are as follows:

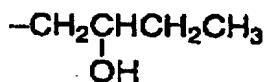
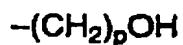
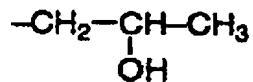




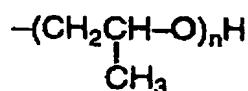
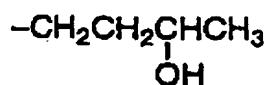
5 The compound (b) may be, for example, a compound of each of the formulas:

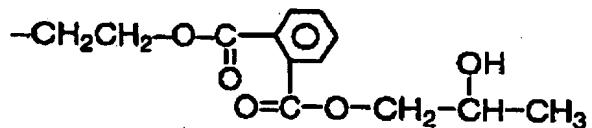
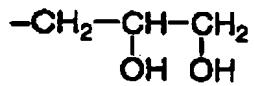
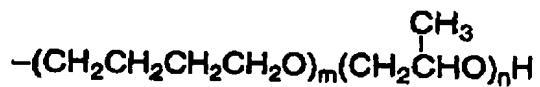
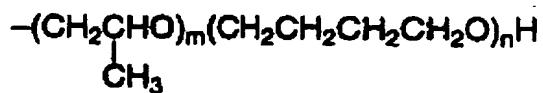
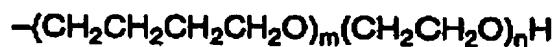
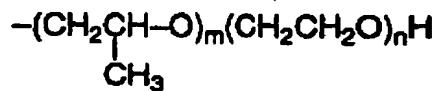
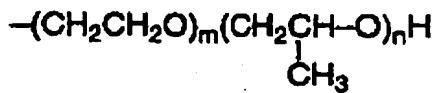


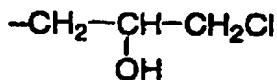
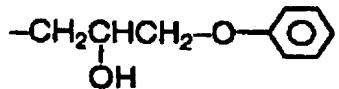
In the formula, R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group. Examples of X are as follows:



5







wherein m and n is a number of 1 to 300.

The compound (c) may be a compound of the formula:

$\text{R}_f\text{--R}^2\text{--OH}$, or

5 $\text{R}_f\text{--R}^2\text{--NH}_2$

wherein R_f is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 21 carbon atoms, and R^2 is an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and may have a heteroatom.

Examples of the compound (c) may be the followings:

$\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)_8\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)_6(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{OH}$

$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)_8\text{SO}_2\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{N}}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

10

The compounds (a), (b) and (c) may be reacted such that when the compound (a) is a diisocyanate, both the

compounds (b) and (c) are in amounts of 1 mol based on 1 mol of the compound (a); when the compound (a) is a triisocyanate, the compound (b) is in an amount of 1 mol and the compound (c) is in an amount of 2 mol based on 1 mol of the compound (a).

The fluorine-containing polymer constituting the water- and oil-repellent agent may comprise:

(I) a repeating unit derived from a monomer having a fluoroalkyl group, and

10 (II) a repeating unit derived from a fluorine-free monomer, or

(III) a repeating unit derived from a crosslinkable monomer.

The fluorine-containing polymer constituting the water- and oil-repellent agent may comprise:

15 (I) a repeating unit derived from a monomer having a fluoroalkyl group,

(II) a repeating unit derived from a fluorine-free monomer, and

(III) a repeating unit derived from a crosslinkable monomer.

20 Examples of the monomer having fluoroalkyl group constituting the repeating unit (I) include the same as the above-mentioned fluoroalkyl group-containing monomer such as the fluoroalkyl group-containing (meth)acrylate.

The repeating unit (II) is preferably derived from a fluorine-free olefinically unsaturated monomer. Non-

limiting examples of a preferable monomer constituting the repeating unit (II) include, for example, ethylene, vinyl acetate, vinyl halide such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene halide such as vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile, styrene, 5 polyethyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, polypropyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, methoxypolyethyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, methoxypolypropyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, vinyl alkyl ether and isoprene.

The monomer constituting the repeating unit (II) may 10 be a (meth)acrylate ester having an alkyl group. The number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group may be from 1 to 30, for example, from 6 to 30, e.g., from 10 to 30. For example, the monomer constituting the repeating unit (II) may be acrylates of the general formula:



wherein A¹ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and A² is an alkyl group represented by C_nH_{2n+1} (n = 1 to 30).

The repeating unit (II) preferably contains vinyl halide or vinylidene halide.

20 The presence of the repeating unit (II) can optionally improve various properties such as water-repellency and soil releasability; cleaning durability, washing durability and abrasion resistance of said repellency and releasability; solubility in solvent; hardness; and feeling.

25 The crosslinkable monomer constituting the repeating

unit (III) may be a fluorine-free vinyl monomer having at least two reactive groups. The crosslinkable monomer may be a compound having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds, or a compound having at least one carbon-carbon double bond and at least one reactive group.

Examples of the crosslinkable monomer include diacetoneacrylamide, (meth)acrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, hydroxymethyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, butadiene, chloroprene and glycidyl (meth)acrylate, to which the crosslinkable monomer is not limited. The presence of the repeating unit (III) can optionally improve various properties such as water-repellency and soil releasability; cleaning durability and washing durability of said repellency and releasability; solubility in solvent; hardness; and feeling.

The fluorine-containing polymer preferably has a weight average molecular weight of for example from 2,000 to 5,000,000, particularly from 3,000 to 5,000,000, especially from 10,000 to 1,000,000.

Preferably, the amount of the repeating unit (II) is from 0 to 80 parts by weight, more preferably from 0 to 60 parts by weight, and

the amount of the repeating unit (III) is from 0 to 30

parts by weight, more preferably from 0.5 to 15 parts by weight, particularly from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the repeating unit (I).

The fluorine-containing polymer in the present invention can be produced by any polymerization method, and the conditions of the polymerization reaction can be arbitrary selected. The polymerization method includes, for example, solution polymerization and emulsion polymerization. Among them, the emulsion polymerization is particularly preferred.

In the solution polymerization, there can be used a method of dissolving the monomers in an organic solvent in the presence of a polymerization initiator, replacing the atmosphere by nitrogen, and stirring the mixture with heating at the temperature within the range, for example, from 50°C to 120°C for 1 hour to 10 hours. Examples of the polymerization initiator include azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, lauryl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, t-butyl peroxy pivalate and diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate. The polymerization initiator may be used in the amount within the range from 0.01 to 5 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the monomers.

The organic solvent is inert to the monomers and dissolves them, and examples thereof include pentane,

hexane, heptane, octane, cyclohexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, petroleum ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, tetrachlorodifluoroethane and trichlorotrifluoroethane.

The organic solvent may be used in the amount within the range from 50 to 1,000 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of whole of the monomers.

In the emulsion polymerization, there can be used a method of emulsifying the monomers in water in the presence of a polymerization initiator and an emulsifying agent, replacing the atmosphere by nitrogen, and copolymerizing with stirring at the temperature within the range, for example, from 50°C to 80°C for 1 hour to 10 hours. As the polymerization initiator, for example, water-soluble initiators (e.g., benzoyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, t-butyl perbenzoate, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl hydroperoxide, 3-carboxypropionyl peroxide, acetyl peroxide, azobisisobutyramidine dihydrochloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, sodium peroxide, potassium persulfate and ammonium persulfate) and oil-soluble initiators (e.g., azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, lauryl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, t-butyl peroxy pivalate and diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate) are used.

The polymerization initiator may be used in the amount within the range from 0.01 to 5 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the monomers.

In order to obtain a copolymer dispersion in water, which is superior in storage stability, it is desirable that the monomers are atomized in water by using an emulsifying device capable of applying a strong shattering energy (e.g., a high-pressure homogenizer and an ultrasonic homogenizer) and then polymerized with using the oil-soluble polymerization initiator. As the emulsifying agent, various emulsifying agents such as an anionic emulsifying agent, a cationic emulsifying agent and a nonionic emulsifying agent can be used in the amount within the range from 0.5 to 50 parts by weight, for example from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the monomers. When the monomers are not completely compatibilized, a compatibilizing agent capable of sufficiently compatibilizing them (e.g., a water-soluble organic solvent and a low-molecular weight monomer) is preferably added to these monomers. By the addition of the compatibilizing agent, the emulsifiability and copolymerizability can be improved.

Examples of the water-soluble organic solvent include acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene

glycol, tripropylene glycol, ethanol and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. The water-soluble organic solvent may be used in the amount within the range from 1 to 50 parts by weight, e.g., from 10 to 40 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by 5 weight of water.

The fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound may have a molecular weight of less than 2,000, for example, from 500 to 1,500 and may be a fluoroalkyl group-containing compound.

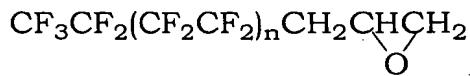
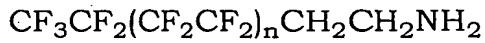
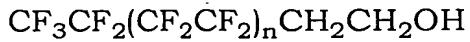
10 The fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound may be, for example, a fluoroalkyl group-containing urethane or a fluoroalkyl group-containing ester.

The fluoroalkyl group-containing urethane can be prepared by reacting

15 (i) a compound having at least two isocyanate groups, with
(ii) a fluorine-containing compound having one hydroxyl group, amino group or epoxy group.

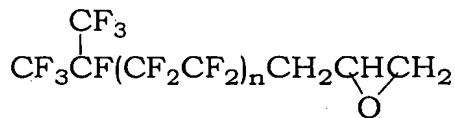
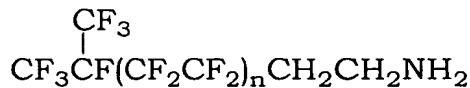
Examples of the compound having at least two isocyanate groups (i) are the same as those of the above-20 mentioned compound having at least two isocyanate groups
(a) used for the fluoroalkyl group-containing urethane monomer deriving the fluorine-containing copolymer.

Specific examples of the fluorine-containing compound having one hydroxyl group, amino group or epoxy group (ii) 25 are as follows:

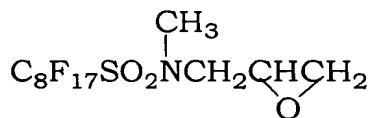
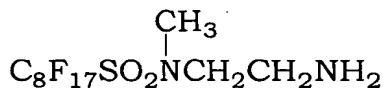
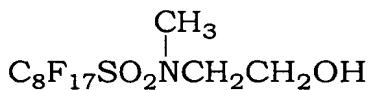


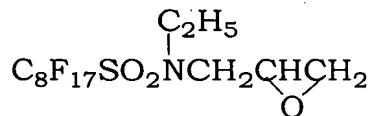
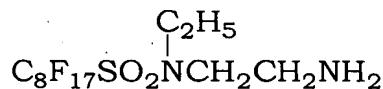
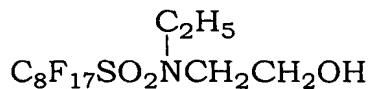
[n is from 0 to 8]

5



[n is from 0 to 8]





The fluoroalkyl group-containing ester can be prepared by reacting:

(iii) a polybasic carboxylic acid compound, with

(ii) a fluorine-containing compound having one hydroxyl

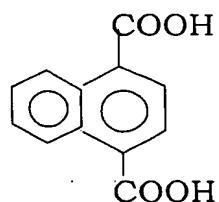
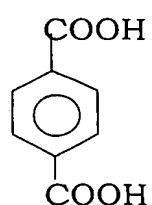
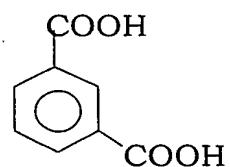
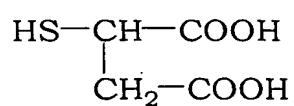
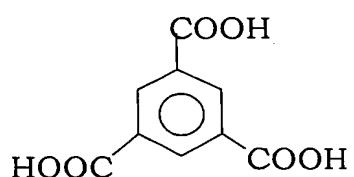
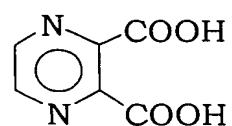
5 group, amino group or epoxy group.

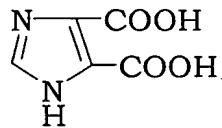
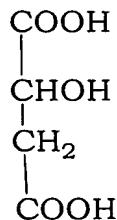
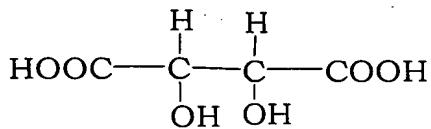
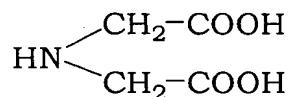
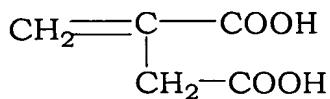
The polybasic carboxylic acid compound is a compound having at least 2, preferably 2 to 4 carboxylic acid groups.

Specific examples of the polybasic carboxylic acid compound are as follows:

10 $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOH}$

[n is 2, 4 or 6]





Examples of the fluorine-containing compound having
 5 one hydroxyl group, amino group or epoxy group (ii) forming
 the fluoroalkyl group-containing ester are the same as
 those of the above-mentioned fluorine-containing compound
 having one hydroxyl group, amino group or epoxy group (ii)

forming the fluoroalkyl group-containing urethane.

The fluorine-containing compound may be the fluorine-containing polymer, the fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound, or a mixture of the fluorine-containing 5 polymer and the fluorine-containing low molecular weight compound.

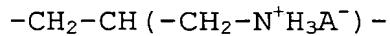
The amount of the fluorine-containing compound may be at most 80% by weight, particularly from 1 to 60% by weight, based on the water- and oil-repellent agent. The amount of 10 the emulsifier may be from 0.5 to 50 parts by weight, for example from 0.5 to 15 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the fluorine-containing compound.

The treatment liquid comprises the water-soluble cationic polymer in addition to the fluorine-containing 15 compound. The water- and oil-repellent agent may contain the water-soluble cationic polymer, or the water-soluble cationic polymer may be added to the water- and oil-repellent agent. If the water- and oil-repellent agent contains the water-soluble cationic polymer, the water-soluble cationic polymer may be added before the synthesis 20 of the fluorine-containing compound (for example, the polymerization of the fluorine-containing polymer), or the water-soluble cationic polymer may be added to the fluorine-containing compound after the synthesis of the 25 fluorine-containing compound.

The water-soluble cationic polymer may be a polymer having a repeating unit which contains a nitrogen atom.

Examples of the water-soluble cationic polymer include a polyallylamine salt, a polydiallylmethylamine salt, a 5 polydiallylmethyl ammonium salt, a polyaminoalkyl (meth)acrylate quarternary salt, a polyaminomethyl acrylamide salt, polyethyleneimine, a polyamine modified product, a polyamide polyamine-epichlorohydrin reaction product, a cationically modified polyacrylamide, a 10 melamine-formaldehyde resin, a urea-formaldehyde resin, a dicyanamide-formaldehyde resin and a cationically modified starch. Particularly, the polyallylamine salt and the cationically modified polyacrylamide are preferable.

15 The polyallylamine salt is a polymer having a repeating unit of the formula:



wherein A^- is an anion group. When the water-soluble cationic polymer is the salt, an acid forming the salt may be an inorganic acid (for example, hydrochloric acid and 20 sulfuric acid) or an organic acid (for example, acetic acid).

The weight-average molecular weight of the water-soluble cationic polymer is for example, from 1,000 to 5,000,000. The amount of the water-soluble cationic 25 polymer may be from 0.1 to 100 parts by weight, for example,

from 1 to 50 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the fluorine-containing compound.

The substrate to be treated in the present invention is preferably a textile, particularly a carpet. The 5 textile includes various examples. Examples of the textile include animal- or vegetable-origin natural fibers such as cotton, hemp, wool and silk; synthetic fibers such as polyamide, polyester, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride and polypropylene; semisynthetic fibers 10 such as rayon and acetate; inorganic fibers such as glass fiber, carbon fiber and asbestos fiber; and a mixture of these fibers. The method of the present invention can be suitably used in carpets made of nylon fibers, polypropylene fibers and/or polyester fibers.

15 The textile may be in any form such as a fiber, a yarn and a fabric. When the carpet is treated according to the method of the present invention, the carpet may be formed after the fibers or yarns are treated according to the present invention, or the formed carpet may be treated 20 according to the present invention. The water- and oil-repellent agent can be used in the state that the fluorine-containing compound is diluted to the content of 0.02 to 30 % by weight, preferably 0.02 to 10 % by weight.

The following Examples further illustrate the present invention in detail but are not to be construed to limit the scope thereof. In the Examples, "%" is "% by weight" unless specified otherwise.

5 Test procedures of the fluorine adhesion rate, the water-repellency and the oil-repellency are as follows.

Fluorine adhesion rate

A combustion flask is sufficiently washed with pure water. Then, 15 mL of pure water is charged into the 10 combustion flask, and the weight of the flask containing water is measured. The weight of pure waster is determined by deducting a previously measured weight of the combustion flask from the weight of flask containing water. A platinum basket is heated twice or thrice to fully 15 evaporate water. 75 mg of a carpet pile is weighed on a KIMWIPE, which is folded with enclosing a combustion aid (30 mg) and is positioned in a platinum basket. Oxygen is blown into the combustion flask, and the piles are burned and decomposed, and absorbed into pure water contained in 20 the flask. After the absorption for 30 minutes, 10 mL of an absorption liquid and 10 mL of a buffer liquid (50 mL of acetic acid, 50 g of sodium chloride, 0.5 g of trisodium citrate dihydrate, and 32 g of sodium hydroxide are added to water to give a total amount of 1L) are charged into a 25 plastic cup and an F ion is measured by an F ion meter with

sufficiently stirring. A fluorine adhesion amount and a fluorine adhesion rate are calculated according to the following equations.

5 Fluorine adhesion amount [ppm] =
(Measurement value [ppm] - Blank measurement value [ppm]) ×
(Pure water weight [g]/Pile weight [mg]) × 1000

10 Fluorine adhesion rate (%) = (Fluorine adhesion amount
after steam treatment, water wash, centrifugal dehydration
and thermal curing treatment [ppm]) / (Fluorine adhesion
amount immediately after squeezed so that WPU (wet pick up)
is 400% or 300% [ppm])

15 The fluorine adhesion rate is shown as "Exhaust-
ability" in the following Tables.

Water-repellency

A carpet treated with a water- and oil-repellent agent
is stored in a thermo-hygrostat having a temperature of
21°C and a humidity of 65% for at least 4 hours. A test
20 liquid (isopropyl alcohol (IPA), water, and a mixture
thereof, as shown in Table I) which has been also stored at
21°C is used. The test is conducted in an air-conditioned
room having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65%.
Droplets of the test liquid in an amount of 50 µL (5
25 droplets) are softly dropped by a micropipette on the

carpet. If 4 or 5 droplets remain on the carpet after standing for 10 seconds, the test liquid passes the test. The water-repellency is expressed by a point corresponding to a maximum content of isopropyl alcohol (% by volume) in the test liquid which passes the test. The water-repellency is evaluated as sixteen levels which are Fail, 0, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in order of a bad level to an excellent level.

10 Table I Water-repellency test liquid

Point	(% by volume)	
	Isopropyl alcohol	Water
10	100	0
9	90	10
8	80	20
7	70	30
6	60	40
5	50	50
4	40	60
3	30	70
2.5	25	75
2	20	80
1.5	15	85
1	10	90
0.5	5	95
0.2	2	98
0	0	100
Fail	Inferior to isopropyl alcohol 0/water 100	

Oil-repellency

A carpet treated with a water- and oil-repellent agent

is stored in a thermo-hygrostat having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65% for at least 4 hours. A test liquid (shown in Table II) which has been also stored at 21°C is used. The test is conducted in an air-conditioned room having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65%.
 5 Droplets of the test liquid in an amount of 50 µL (5 droplets) are softly dropped by a micropipette on the carpet. If 4 or 5 droplets remain on the carpet after standing for 30 seconds, the test liquid passes the test.
 10 The oil-repellency is expressed by a point corresponding to a maximum content of isopropyl alcohol (% by volume) in the test liquid which passes the test. The oil-repellency is evaluated as nine levels which are Fail, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in order of a bad level to an excellent level.

15

Table II Oil-repellency test

Point	Test liquid	Surface tension (dyne/cm, 25°C)
8	n-Heptane	20.0
7	n-Octane	21.8
6	n-Decane	23.5
5	n-Dodecane	25.0
4	n-Tetradecane	26.7
3	n-Hexadecane	27.3
2	Mixture liquid of n-Hexadecane 35/nujol 65	29.6
1	Nujol	31.2
Fail	Inferior to 1	-

Preparative Example 1

$\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}=\text{CH}_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 3, 4 and 5, the average of n is 3.1) (150 g), 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (40 g), 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate (2 g), n-lauryl mercaptan (1 g),
5 polyoxyethylene(21) laurylether (20 g), dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride (10 g), tripropylene glycol (75 g) and ion exchanged water (480 g) were mixed to prepare a mixture liquid. This mixture liquid was heated to 60°C and then homogenized by a high pressure homogenizer. The resultant
10 emulsified liquid was charged into 1 L autoclave, the atmosphere of the autoclave was replaced with nitrogen to remove the dissolved oxygen. A vinyl chloride monomer (70 g) having the purity of 99% was charged and then 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride (2 g) was charged.
15 The copolymerization was performed at 60°C for 8 hours with stirring to give a copolymer emulsion. The copolymer emulsion was diluted with ion exchanged water to prepare a fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent aqueous composition having a solid content of 30% by weight.
20 The composition of the resultant polymer was almost the same as the composition of the charged monomers. The composition of the copolymer emulsion is shown in Table 1.

Preparative Example 2

25 A polymer was prepared in the same manner as in

Preparative Example 1 except that 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was changed to stearyl acrylate, and dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride was not added. The composition of the resultant polymer was almost the same as the charged monomers. The 5 composition of the copolymer emulsion is shown in Table 1.

Preparative Example 3

A polymer was prepared in the same manner as in Preparative Example 1 except that 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was 10 changed to stearyl acrylate. The composition of the resultant polymer was almost the same as the charged monomers. The composition of the copolymer emulsion is shown in Table 1.

15 Preparative Example 4

$\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH=CH}_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 3, 4 and 5, the average of n is 3.1) (200 g), n-lauryl mercaptan (2 g), polyoxyethylene(21) laurylether (20 g), polyoxyethylene(22) alkylphenyl ether sulfate 20 ammonium salt (15 g), tripropylene glycol (75 g) and ion exchanged water (450 g) were mixed to prepare a mixture liquid. This mixture liquid was heated to 60°C and then homogenized by a high pressure homogenizer. The resultant emulsified liquid was charged into 1 L autoclave, the 25 atmosphere of the autoclave was replaced with nitrogen to

remove the dissolved oxygen. A vinyl chloride monomer (36 g) having the purity of 99% was charged and then ammonium persulfate (3.5 g) was charged. The copolymerization was performed at 60°C for 8 hours with stirring to give a 5 copolymer emulsion. The copolymer emulsion was diluted with ion exchanged water to prepare an emulsion having a solid content of 30% by weight. The composition of the resultant polymer was almost the same as the composition of the charged monomers. The composition of the copolymer 10 emulsion is shown in Table 1.

Preparative Example 5

A polymer was prepared in the same manner as in Preparative Example 1 except that 15 $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}=\text{CH}_2$ was changed to $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCCl}=\text{CH}_2$ and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was changed to stearyl acrylate. The composition of the resultant polymer was almost the same as the charged monomers. The composition of the copolymer emulsion is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Composition of copolymer emulsion

	Preparative Example 1	Preparative Example 2	Preparative Example 3	Preparative Example 4	Preparative Example 5
<chem>CF3CF2(CF2CF2)n(CH2)2COOCH=CH2</chem> n=3, 4, 5	150 g	150 g	150 g	200 g	
<chem>C6F5CH2CH2OCOCCl=CH2</chem>					150 g
2-Ethylhexylacrylate	40 g				
Stearyl acrylate		40 g	40 g		40 g
3-Chloro-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	2 g	2 g	2 g		2 g
Vinyl chloride monomer	70 g	70 g	70 g	36 g	70 g
n-Lauryl mercaptan	1 g	1 g	1 g	2 g	1 g
Polyoxyethylene(21)lauryl ether	20 g				
Dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride	10 g		10 g		10 g
Polyoxyethylene(22)alkyl phenyl ether sulfate ammonium salt				15 g	
Ammonium persulfate				3.5 g	
2,2'-Azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride	2 g	2 g	2 g		2 g
Tripropylene glycol	75 g				
Ion exchanged water	480 g	480 g	480 g	450 g	480 g

Example 1

The fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent (0.94 g) prepared in Preparative Example 1, a 30 % aqueous solution (0.06 g) of polyallylamine hydrochloride having a molecular weight of 15,000, water (993.0 g), and a stain blocking agent (a mixture of phenol/formaldehyde condensate and polymethacrylic acid in a weight ratio of 50:50) (hereinafter referred to as "SB agent") (6.0 g) were mixed to prepare a mixture liquid and a 10 % aqueous solution of sulfamic acid was added so that the mixture had pH of at most 2 to give a treatment liquid.

A carpet (15 cm x 5 cm, nylon-6, cut pile, density of 32oz/yd²) which was washed with water and dehydrated to WPU of 25% (WPU: wet pick up; when 100 g of the carpet absorbs 25 g of a liquid, WPU is 25%) was immersed in the above-mentioned treatment liquid for 30 seconds so that WPU was 5 250%. Then, a normal-pressure steamer treatment (temperature: 100°C to 107°C) was conducted for 60 seconds under the state that a pile surface was upward. The carpet was lightly rinsed with 2 L of water and then centrifugal 10 dehydration was conducted to give a WPU amount of 25%. Finally, the carpet was thermally treated at 110°C for 10 minutes.

The resultant carpet was subjected to a fluorine adhesion rate measurement, a water-repellency test and an 15 oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 2

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing 20 acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 1 was changed to 0.96 g, and the amount of the 30 % aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride having a molecular weight of 15,000 was changed to 0.04 g.

25 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine

adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

5 Example 3

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 1 was changed to 0.98 g, and the amount 10 of the 30 % aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride having a molecular weight of 15,000 was changed to 0.02 g.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and 15 the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 4

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 2 except that the fluorine-containing acrylate-20 based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 2 was used.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 5

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 2 except that the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 3 was used.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

10 Example 6

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 2 except that the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 4 was used.

15 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 7

20 The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and 25 the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 4.

Example 8

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 2 except that the amount of water was changed to 5 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

10

Example 9

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 3 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

15

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 4.

Example 10

20

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 4 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

25

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Example 11

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 5 except that the amount of water was changed to 5 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

10 Example 12

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 6 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine 15 adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Example 13

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in 20 Example 2 except that the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 5 was used.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and 25 the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Comparative Example 1

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 1 was changed to 1.00 g and the aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Comparative Example 2

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 2 was changed to 1.00 g and the aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

Comparative Example 3

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing

acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 3 was changed to 1.00 g and the aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

Comparative Example 4

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 4 was changed to 1.00 g and the aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 3.

Comparative Example 5

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Comparative Example 6

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Comparative Example 2 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

5 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Comparative Example 7

10 The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Comparative Example 3 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

15 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Comparative Example 8

20 The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Comparative Example 4 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

25 Comparative Example 9

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 13 except that the amount of water was changed to 999.0 g and the SB agent was not added.

5 The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 5.

Example 14

10 The fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent (0.96 g) prepared in Preparative Example 1, and a 30 % aqueous solution (0.04 g) of polyallylamine hydrochloride having a molecular weight of 15,000, and water (999.0 g) were mixed to prepare a mixture liquid and a 10 % aqueous solution of sulfamic acid was added so that 15 the mixture had pH of at most 5 to give a treatment liquid.

A carpet (15 cm x 5 cm, polyester, cut pile) which was washed with water and dehydrated to WPU of 25% (WPU: wet pick up; when 100 g of the carpet absorbs 25 g of a liquid, WPU is 25%) was immersed in the above-mentioned treatment 20 liquid for 30 seconds so that WPU was 250%. Then, a normal-pressure steamer treatment (temperature: 100°C to 107°C) was conducted for 60 seconds under the state that a pile surface was upward. The carpet was lightly rinsed with 2 L of water and then centrifugal dehydration was 25 conducted to give a WPU amount of 25%. Finally, the carpet

was thermally treated at 110°C for 10 minutes.

The resultant carpet was subjected to a fluorine adhesion rate measurement, a water-repellency test and an oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 6.

5

Comparative Example 10

The carpet was treated in the same manner as in Example 14 except that the amount of the fluorine-containing acrylate-based water- and oil-repellent agent prepared in Preparative Example 1 was changed to 1.00 g and the aqueous solution of polyallylamine hydrochloride was not added.

The resultant carpet was subjected to the fluorine adhesion rate measurement, the water-repellency test and 15 the oil-repellency test. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 2

	Formulation			Exhaust- ability (Fluorine adhesion rate) (%)	Water repel- lency	Oil repel- lency
	Prepar- ative Exam- ple 1	Polyallyl amine hydro- chloride	SB agent			
Example 1	0.94 g	0.06 g	6.0 g	90	8	5
Example 2	0.96 g	0.04 g	6.0 g	81	8	5
Example 3	0.98 g	0.02 g	6.0 g	73	6	4
Compar- ative Example 1	1.00 g	-	6.0 g	10	2	1

Table 3

	Formulation			Exhaust-ability (Fluorine adhesion rate) (%)	Water repel- lency	Oil repel- lency
	Preparative Example	Poly-allyl-amine hydro-chloride	SB agent			
Example 2	[Preparative Example 1] 0.96 g	0.04 g	6.0 g	81	8	5
Example 4	[Preparative Example 2] 0.96 g	0.04 g	6.0 g	89	7	4
Example 5	[Preparative Example 3] 0.96 g	0.04 g	6.0 g	84	8	5
Example 6	[Preparative Example 4] 0.96 g	0.04 g	6.0 g	81	5	3
Comparative Example 1	[Preparative Example 1] 1.00 g	-	6.0 g	10	2	1
Comparative Example 2	[Preparative Example 2] 1.00 g	-	6.0 g	6	1	1
Comparative Example 3	[Preparative Example 3] 1.00 g	-	6.0 g	8	2	1
Comparative Example 4	[Preparative Example 4] 1.00 g	-	6.0 g	10	1	1

Table 4

	Formulation			Exhaust-ability (Fluorine adhesion rate) (%)	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Preparative Example 1	Poly-allyl-amine hydro-chloride	SB agent				
Example 7	0.94 g	0.06 g	-	96	9	6
Example 8	0.96 g	0.04 g	-	85	9	6
Example 9	0.98 g	0.02 g	-	75	7	4
Comparative Example 5	1.00 g	-	-	10	3	2

Table 5

	Formulation			Exhaustability (Fluorine adhesion rate) (%)	Water repel- lency	Oil repel- lency
	Preparative Example	Polyallylamine hydrochloride	SB agent			
Example 8	[Preparative Example 1] 0.96 g	0.04 g	-	85	9	6
Example 10	[Preparative Example 2] 0.96 g	0.04 g	-	83	8	5
Example 11	[Preparative Example 3] 0.96 g	0.04 g	-	87	9	6
Example 12	[Preparative Example 4] 0.96 g	0.04 g	-	88	6	4
Example 13	[Preparative Example 5] 0.96 g	0.04 g	-	81	4	3
Comparative Example 5	[Preparative Example 1] 1.00 g	-	-	10	3	2
Comparative Example 6	[Preparative Example 2] 1.00 g	-	-	6	1	1
Comparative Example 7	[Preparative Example 3] 1.00 g	-	-	8	2	1
Comparative Example 8	[Preparative Example 4] 1.00 g	-	-	10	1	1
Comparative Example 9	[Preparative Example 5] 1.00 g	-	-	6	1	1

Table 6

	Formulation		Carpet	Exhaust-ability (Fluorine adhesion rate) (%)	Water repel- lency	Oil repel- lency
	Prepar- ative Example 1	Poly- allyl- amine hydro- chlor- ide				
Example 14	0.96 g	0.04 g	Poly- ester	60	6	2
Compar- ative Example 10	1.00 g	-		5	0.5	0